

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR

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FACTS FOR SMALL FARMERS.

We hope that Mr. Lansing, the capable Immigration Agent, the Promotion Committee and the Land Commissioner will not fail, when they answer letters from inquiring small farmers, to enclose the statement officially made at Hilo by Jared Smith, director of the United States Experiment Station, of the export crops which farmers may profitably grow here.

These include:

Bananas,
Sisal,
Manioc,
Arrowroot,
Castor Beans,
Cabbages,
Onions,
Dried Beans,
Pineapples.

Every one of these products is saleable in the San Francisco market. Each can be grown here to good advantage. Later it is hoped to add to the list:

Vanilla,
Tobacco,
Ginseng,
Cocoa.

As for domestic agriculture—the things produced on small farms which are saleable in the local market and eatable in the farm home—we have:

Cattle,
Milk,
Butter,
Chickens,
Ducks,
Pigs,
Sheep,
Squabs,
Fish (where ponds can be had),
Alligator Pears,
Guava Jelly,
Mango Chutney,
Grapes,
Flowers and ferns,
Okra,
Common vegetables,
Mushrooms.

Here, therefore, is a list of saleable commodities, for which plenty of susceptible soil may be found in these Islands, and which sufficiently answers the plea that agricultural Hawaii is only fit for sugar.

Whether it was a fleeting memory of his decision that nobody can be sent to jail without a grand jury indictment behind him or whether it was a sudden rush of common sense to the head, we do not know; but for one reason or other Judge Gear seemed to appreciate the chance the Attorney General gave him to drop the contempt proceedings against the Advertiser and resume the Kamuela case where he left off. Even the rambunctious jurors seemed to be satisfied. Where the fire fountains had played and the molten rock had curled over precipices on Friday, the doves of peace cooed and the lava looked cold and bare on Monday. It was one of those sudden and peculiar changes which have marked all the Gear crowd's recent efforts to squelch the Advertiser. Strange how even local history repeats itself.

We are reminded by a subscriber, who writes on the authority of the Christian Herald, that the story of Emily Brown reaching the throne of Korea by the harem route has been authoritatively denied. A search of the archives in the Advertiser's clipping library does not develop a denial but it fixes the responsibility for the story upon Editor O'Shea of Shanghai, the most renowned prevaricator in the Far East. Mr. O'Shea, among his other triumphs of unveracity, counts the story which horrified the civilized world, about the massacre of the legations at Peking during the Boxer trouble. The mere attachment of his name to the story of Emily Brown removes it from the sober field of history and places it in the rainbow realm of fiction.

At first they were "insurgents" and "insurrectos" in the Philippines and therefore "patriots" to the anti-expansion party in the United States. Then their names were changed to "ladrones" and the anti-expansionists were stricken dumb. A "ladrone" might be a hairy and gory pirate for all they knew. Finally the Bostonese discovered that the ladrone was the same old insurrecto under a disguising name so it became necessary to call him a "head-hunter." It is pleasing to know by the late dispatches that the Philippine constabulary have killed fifty-three "head-hunters." Now what can the anti-expansionists say against that? Isn't it American to kill scalping or head-removing savages?

Great Britain is reluctant to stay in the Japanese alliance if it means war. Nobody can blame her, for as surely as she draws the sword against Russia, France will draw it against her and then for the general European war which has been prophesied for over twenty years. Since the \$200,000,000 Boer episode was over Great Britain has been in a thriftily peaceable mood and the prospect of paying out a billion of dollars or more for the sake of keeping Russia out of Japan's

LABOR CONDITIONS AND ISLAND NECESSITIES

The interview with the Honorable S. B. Boulton, Chairman of the London Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Board, published in the Advertiser of yesterday, was very interesting in itself and tends to show how far advanced Great Britain is towards the ultimate solution of the temporary controversies between capital and labor, by the only method in which those controversies can be definitely and harmoniously adjusted.

Boards of Conciliation are not unknown in the United States, and, in some instances, they have proved beneficial. Arbitrations, resting upon some plan casually or transitorily adopted for each particular occasion, have been frequent and not unsuccessful. The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission was an instance of this kind, although that arbitration, while based upon mutual consent and not the result of any legislation, was nevertheless in a sense compulsory, because the effect of the strike itself, the arbitrary conduct of some of the corporations involved, and the enormous rise in the price of coal, which touched the livelihood of the poor and the necessities of all, produced an irresistible pressure of public opinion.

But the United States in the treatment of labor difficulties is undoubtedly behind Great Britain, for the reason that there the supremacy of intelligible law is fully acknowledged on all sides, while here an essential preliminary to fraternal adjustments between Capital and Labor is that both, in their various combinations, shall rest not only upon an equality of right but upon absolute submission to the law, constitutional and statutory. Upon assumptions on either side that controvert fundamental principles, on which the security and stability of our institutions depend, there can be no conciliation or arbitration. When, however, all combinations are made lawful, both in their ends and in the means they employ, and still further when labor unions are made responsible for their engagements, a solid foundation will exist, upon which the superstructure of American fraternity can be erected.

The legislation existing and projected, together with the strenuous action of President Roosevelt and his advisers, in relation to certain forms of trust or monopoly, points towards a solution of the complicated difficulties with capital. With an evident and profound sympathy with all forms of labor, the President, moreover, has sounded the key-note for the legislation of labor unions. In the Miller case discrimination in favor of unionized men was in terms demanded, by a walking delegate in Chicago, and more formally by Mr. Gompers, speaking for the American Federation of Labor, but the demand was flatly refused. "I am President," said Mr. Roosevelt, "of all the people of the United States without regard to creed, color, birth-place, occupation or social conditions," and, for this reason, applicable not only to government employees but to the people at large, he refused to prefer union men, who are the great majority, or to place employment upon any other basis than qualification.

This may be termed a bed-rock doctrine, of which many of the labor unions have lost sight. Illegal purposes have naturally led to illegal and violent methods. The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission—in which judicial and executive capacity applied to the good of the entire population, the spirit of universal brotherhood pervading the modern aspects of religion, and the most advanced and applied theories of both labor and capital, were alike represented—while distinctly acknowledging "the beneficence of labor unions," was nevertheless compelled in respect to the coal strike, to say: "Its history is stained with a record of riot and bloodshed, culminating in three murders, unprovoked save by the fact that two of the victims were asserting their right to work, and another, as an officer of the law, was performing his duty in an attempt to preserve the peace. Men who chose to be employed or who remained at work, were assailed and threatened and their families terrorized and intimidated. In several instances the houses of such workmen were dynamited, or otherwise assaulted, and the lives of unoffending women and children put in jeopardy." It is not surprising that, after denouncing the boycott, the Commission—accepted by important unionized organizations and under the signature of at least one of the deepest thinkers on labor issues—added: "A labor or other organization, whose purpose can only be accomplished by the violation of law and the order of society, has no right to exist."

These views were endorsed by no less a personage than Dr. Walter C. Weyl, who styled the Commission, the conclusions of which were adopted and are being carried out, "a great contributor to industrial peace." But a still more expressive endorsement was by Clarence S. Darrow, who, as counsel before the Commission for the United Mine Workers, gained a reputation for intellectual power, for professional skill and for vital sympathy with labor, that was scarcely paralleled even by Mr. Mitchell. In an address at Chicago on "The Perils of Trade Unionism," he invited the attention of the unions to the fact that they depended for their continued existence upon the active sympathy of the mass of citizens who could not themselves be unionized, and in allusion to the ephemeral prosperity of the Knights of Labor, boldly said: "It does not follow that trade unionism will live because it is so strong today." "The great growth of trade unionism has caused the workman to feel his power, it has necessarily made many of them arbitrary, unreasonable and unjust in their demands." His address was a frank and solemn warning against the features of some, not all, of the unions, which, unless abolished, will surely lead to their disintegration.

The exact situation is summed up by the Philadelphia North American in this striking language: "A crisis in the life of organized labor in the United States is impending. It is foreshadowed in aimless strikes, in irrational unrest, in the seething turbulence of masses of men who can give no lucid reason for their turmoil, in the defensive drawing together of harassed employers, in the growing hostility of public opinion to purposeless disturbers of business."

It is palpable that the first question to be settled in this country is that of unconditional submission to organic law and to statutory enactments, which are subject to change through the force of public opinion, expressed by qualified voters. That done, conciliation and arbitration, which are vital elements in our institutions, will be generally accepted. Let the real men, the men of thought and knowledge, of whom there are many in the labor organizations, supersede the breeders of disturbance, whose primary object is to fill their own pockets and to gratify their own appetites, and the desideratum will soon be reached.

In this Territory, to which the policy of the mainland is in many respects inapplicable, there is no soil for the fertilization of rotten seeds, deposited by walking delegates. Here, in round numbers, there are 60,000 Japanese, 30,000 Chinese, 14,000 Portuguese, 30,000 natives a small number of Koreans and Porto Ricans, and perhaps 10,000 kamaainas and malahinis, who, with the natives, constitute the bulk of the voting population. In the higher walks of labor, there is increasing opportunity for the classes of wage-earners who are qualified for unionization, and unequal competition between them and alien races, incapable of citizenship, may call for wise Congressional action. But on the plantations as they now are, there is a dearth of labor that no unions can remove, simply because they cannot alter tropical conditions. If the plantations were enlarged and multiplied, as they ought to be, the demand for this inferior labor would be enormous. If the walking delegates were suppressed, if such unions on the mainland as are lawless in their aims or modes of action were reconstructed, and if their best and wisest men actually and impartially studied labor conditions on these Islands, and realized the increase of remunerative work, skilled and unskilled, that would follow guarded and just legislation for the benefit of the plantations, and, therefore, for the country, an influence would be brought to bear at Washington that would be irresistible and which would help American labor and American capital to a degree that would relegate "dog in the manger" politicians and demagogues to the obscurity from which they should never have emerged.

back country does not appeal to her business instincts. We may well believe that if war comes John Bull will content himself with standing afar off and selling goods to both sides.

We venture to say that no public business for Hawaii, calling for the services of a citizen of these Islands on the mainland, has ever been more speedily, capably and successfully carried through than has the adjustment of our Territorial bonding interests by Secretary George R. Carter.

It is noticeable that Mr. Wilcox, Home Rule nominee for Sheriff, is getting as close as he can to the Chinese. He is even dining some of them at the principal hotels. Can it be that the wily Bob is telling them that an investment in Home Rule friendship would net big returns from open fan-tan and paka pio games later on?

Perish the thought! No one could believe it even of Bob even if they found the evidence of it in a gas tank. Asked ourselves, we should venture the thought that Bob is about to change his religion again and is looking up facts about Buddhism and the worship of ancestors.

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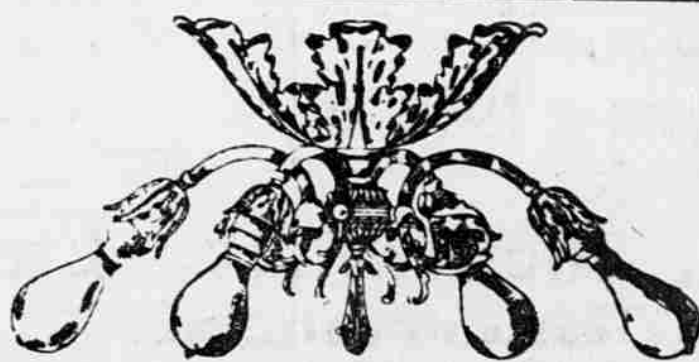
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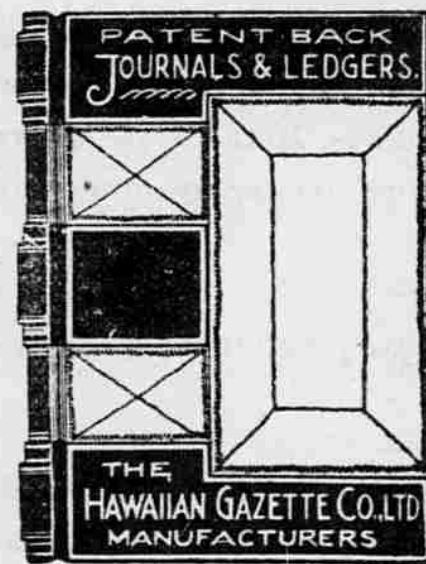
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